

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

Circular to Editors.

The subject of the nature, extent and rightful limitations (if any) of the liberty of public journals to criticize the acts of those charged with the conduct of Government in a time of war and civil convulsion, having assumed a very important and practical importance, the undersigned, as a representative of each journal issued in this city, is requested, at a meeting for deliberation and the expression of opinion to convene at the Astor House at noon on Monday, the 8th inst.

W. G. FRANK, ANSON HERRICK,
PARKE GODWIN, HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES BROOKS, ELON COMSTOCK.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—A dispatch from Cincinnati brings intelligence from Vicksburg to the 2d inst. It contains an assurance that Gen. Grant is able to press the siege, and at the same time to take care of Joe Johnston, who is said to be still at Jackson. Gen. Blair had gone up the Yazoo River, and important news was expected from him soon. Our siege guns were close up to the enemy's works—within a hundred yards. The Rebels, on the 1st inst., are said to have shot 300 horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them. We have some items from Richmond papers, but nothing important. They confess that their latest trustworthy news from Vicksburg was only to Sunday, the 31st ult. Editorially they affect to be very hopeful, and say there is no doubt of a favorable result both at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and they are sure that the grand Yankee campaign for the opening of the Mississippi is going to be the most disastrous failure of the war.

—Information by way of Chicago from Port Hudson is to the 25th ult. Gen. Banks had completely invested the place, and our gunboats were bombarding the fortifications from the river, while the troops at the same time were using their artillery from the land side. Rebel reports contained in dispatches from Jackson, Miss., on the 4th inst., say that the Rebel General Kirby Smith crossed the river to Port Hudson on Sunday, the 31st. It was stated also that the gunboats had made a furious assault, sinking one steamer, and drowning 700 men.

—A Nashville dispatch of Friday night says: "We had a splendid cavalry fight near Franklin yesterday and to-day, resulting in whipping the enemy badly. We had two colonels badly wounded. The contest was between four brigades of Rebels under Forrest and our force at Franklin. We held them at bay while stores were removed, at then, reinforcements having arrived, drove them out of the town. Next morning they came in again, and were again driven out, our men taking 50 prisoners."

—A Murfreesboro correspondent of *The Philadelphia Enquirer*, writing on the 1st instant, says: "Last night there was an assemblage at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, of the commanders of corps and divisions. They did not adjourn till the small hours of the morning had begun to pass. Of their decision I will not speak. Let me say, however, that it is probable ere this reaches you the result will be made known to you by telegraph."

—Rebel dispatches say that the Union troops burned the little village of Bufton, near Charleston, on Thursday, but that the cavalry engaged and drove them back—nobody on the traitor side hurt. In a little excursion along the Combahee river the Unionists are charged with destroying a million dollars worth of property and stampeding a thousand negroes.

—During the past week, the recruiting officers of this city have enrolled an average of 35 men daily for different regiments. About 210 belonged to the regiments which have recently returned on account of the expiration of their term of service.

—The *New-Haven Journal* says that Admiral Foote has, as yet, no knowledge of his appointment to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

—The *Taunton (Mass.) Republican* states that Maj.-Gen. Couch was called to Washington on Wednesday last, and that he left immediately.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the America from Southampton, May 27, we have three days later news from Europe. Mr. Roebuck addressed a meeting at Sheffield, which, according to *The London Times*, was attended by about 10,000 persons, in favor of a speedy recognition of Southern Independence. He was again very violent in his attack upon America. The meeting adopted resolutions in harmony with Mr. Roebuck's views, although a respectable minority declared in favor of non-recognition. By a recent arrival in England, news was received of the capture of a large number of blockade runners by the Union fleet blockading Mobile. Notes addressed by Holland, Denmark, and Portugal to Russia on the Polish question, and the Russian replies to them have been published. Portugal is the only European Power which supports the more earnest remonstrance of England; most of the other European Powers of the second class indorse more or less the views of the French note. A reply by the three Great Powers to those addressed to them by Prince Gorchakoff will soon appear. Several new outbreaks are again mentioned, but on the whole the Poles do not appear to be gaining anything in strength. The Italian Parliament has been opened by a speech of the King. The ministerial candidate was elected President by an overwhelming majority. The candidate of the left, Mr. Crispi, received only some twenty votes.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Coroner Ramsey, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Degan, at No. 259 West Twenty-second street, who was reported to have died by violence at the hands of her husband, she having been at the time in a delicate situation. The testimony showed that Edward Degan, the husband, had beaten and kicked her in a most violent manner. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by internal disease, superinduced by the violence of her husband. He was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

—The steamship *Great Eastern*, Capt. Paton, sailed from Flushing Bay at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool. Manhattan steam-engine No. 8 of this city left for London on board the *Great Eastern*. The engine is accompanied by Mr. Charles Nichols, foreman; John Collins, engineer; ex-Councilman John Van Tine, Thos. Jones, Jr., and Robert D. Evans. Engine No. 8 is to take part in the great steam fire-engine contest in London on the 1st of July.

—The case of John M. Griffin, charged with poisoning three shipmasters on board the bark *Betsy Williams*, was concluded on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court. The jury, after an absence of twelve hours, could not agree, and were discharged at midnight by Judge Shipman. When they first left the court-room, at noon, seven were for acquittal, and five for the verdict of guilty, and so remained throughout their deliberations.

—The New-York delegates to the Canal Convention at Chicago have gone on a visit to St. Louis. There they were entertained by the Mayor and

Common Council and the Governor of the State. The speeches of the Governor and Mayor on the occasion are noteworthy as being out-and-out for immediate Emancipation.

—A dispatch to *The Philadelphia Inquirer* states positively that Mr. Fernando Wood, during his recent visit to Washington, explicitly disavowed to Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton the reports of his speech at the mass meeting held in this City, as given in the New-York papers.

—The police were notified yesterday that a strike among the longshoremen was contemplated this morning, and that considerable disturbance might ensue. The proper steps have been taken to protect the public against any branch of the peace.

—The State Democratic Convention of Ohio meets at Columbus, June 11, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers. That of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg, June 17, for the nomination of Governor, &c.

—The great Central Park, in this city, is glorious in its Spring livery. The weather has been hardly warm enough yet for a run, yet as many as 15,000 persons went there on Saturday.

—A mass State Convention of Illinois is to be held on the 17th, to consider "the alarming usurpations of the Lincoln Administration."

—The Stock market was heavy on Saturday, with but little disposition shown to operate either way. Quotations are 1/4 to 1/2 cent lower. Governments are steady, but not very active. After the Board the market was inactive, and in some cases a little lower. There was no record of the Stock Exchange or of the Public Debt, and none will be held on Saturday until September. Later in the day in the street, the tone of the market was rather stronger, but the transactions were limited. Exchange is dull under the decline in Gold, and Sterling is quoted at 150/21/2. Freight is inactive, and rates are less firm to Great Britain. The advice from the South-West were generally considered in the street as indicating eventual victory to the Union arms, and the quotation for gold fell. After selling at 144 1/2, it fell off to 144 1/4; but was afterward a little firmer.

Unless Johnston has or can very soon come with a heavy force to the aid of Pemberton, the fall of Vicksburg is assured. We have already noted the fact that a bearer of dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston had come into Gen. Grant's camp. The contents of the dispatches are now made public. Pemberton says that his forage is all gone, his men are on quarter rations, his ammunition nearly exhausted, but he can hold out yet for ten days. That period was yesterday (Sunday). The scarcity of forage is proved by the fact of their killing horses or driving them toward our lines. As there is no possible means of bringing in provisions and ammunition, the truth of the entire statement seems probable. Our news from Vicksburg is now up to Wednesday, 3d inst. The planting of siege guns was progressing, and it was intended on that day to open fire along our whole line. Gen. Grant's lines had been contracted so that the armies were within speaking distance in some places.

Much interest is just now felt in the movements of Gen. Hooker's army, or rather in the anticipation of important movements. The Rebels have been very restless lately, moving their men this way and that, now seeming to threaten a raid on the north side of the Rappahannock, and anon almost disappearing from our front. Their newspapers have boasted of a new policy—that of invading the North, and some apprehension has been felt along the border that such a movement might be undertaken. Such erratic movements on the Rebel side generally cover a retreat, or at least the withdrawal of a portion of their men; and so on Saturday there were stories of the evacuation of Fredericksburg, &c., and its reconquest by Gen. Hooker's forces. The report was premature—Lee still holds Fredericksburg, and (though we are not so informed) it is to be inferred that no important diminution has been made in his strength. To ascertain these facts, however, Gen. Hooker, on Friday, ordered a strong reconnoitering force to cross below the town and stir up the Rebels. The order was obeyed; a pontoon bridge was thrown over, the Rebels in rifle-pits on the other side were driven out by a brilliant charge, and our men moved down to the Bowling Green Road, remained all night, and returned by order on Saturday. The fruits of this excursion, so far as reported, are about 100 prisoners, and a number of dead and wounded on the Rebel side, our own loss being very small. It is stated that the movement was satisfactory on the information question, and that our Generals are now certain about Lee's force and position.

THE FIRST OF THE 900,000.

The *Herald* was long on nettles with regard to the "900,000" soldiers whom it asserted that THE TRIBUNE had promised or predicted that a boldly defined Emancipation policy would add to the Union armies. From an early day it has insisted that that policy was a failure—that it had added nothing to the National strength, while subtracting heavily therefrom—that the idea of inducing negroes to fight their late Rebel masters was ridiculous—that there was no fight in them, &c., &c. We are happy, therefore, to find in Saturday's *Herald* a letter from its correspondent with Gen. Banks' army besieging Port Hudson, which fully confirms the statements of our own correspondent at that point with regard to the splendid fighting of the colored regiment (Second Louisiana) which took part in Gen. Sherman's attack upon the right of the Rebel stronghold. The *Herald* man says:

"No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than that of the division of Gen. Sherman yesterday in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men faced the storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward, under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, caudery, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising. When Ciudad Rodrigo was stormed, the flower of the English army was selected for the 'foolish hope' but they, veterans as they were, never moved with firmer step or more solid column than did the 2d Division of the 19th Army Corps in the attack of yesterday upon the right of the enemy's position. With an impetuous charge, the 6th Michigan and the 12th New-York carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet; but they were compelled to give way, for the enemy had massed his troops here, and it became necessary for our glorious fellows to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Not much ground was lost, however; we only failed to maintain our position within the main works. The 2d Regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Col. Nelson, were in this charge; they went in on the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a Rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with the conduct of this regiment that have raised them very much in my opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley, they did not

design to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance to use all up with the Rebels."

—This, mind you, is the testimony of an enemy—of a *Herald* man who confesses that he did not believe negroes would fight well till he was obliged to. The fact that they left six hundred men dead in the Rebel works, out of nine hundred, when compelled by overwhelming numbers to fall back, is not the most essential; they had the advance, against strong works that had not been breached, under a terrible enfilading fire of all arms, and of course expected to suffer severely. The *Herald* man says that "they moved forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, caudery, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising"—to him. Steadiness under a crushing fire is the hardest test of soldierly capacity—anybody can charge in the open field, where the foe stands face to face with you, and is as liable to fall as you are. But to storm heavy fortifications, where you know that nine-tenths of your shots must be utterly wasted and useless—to walk steadily and slowly up to all but certain death, with a full knowledge that your fire is all but wasted—this is work that none but good soldiers can endure. And this *Herald* man says that "the flower of the British army" at the celebrated storming of Ciudad Rodrigo "never moved with firmer step or more solid column" than did this second division of Gen. Banks' army to the assault on Port Hudson, with a negro regiment at the post of honor! And those negroes not merely "fought with the desperation of tigers"—they fought *wisely* as well as *terribly*. Knowing well that fortifications can never be taken by standing before them and popping at them with musketry, "after firing one volley, they did not design to load again, but went in with the bayonet; and wherever they had a chance, it was all up with the Rebels." That is the way the bravest veterans charge fortifications; and these were poor negroes, who had never before been in serious action.

—Nobly done, Second Regiment of Louisiana Native Guard! though you failed to carry the Rebel works against overwhelming numbers, you did not charge and fight and fail in vain! That heap of six hundred corpses, lying there dark and grim and silent before and within the Rebel works, is a better proclamation of Freedom than even President Lincoln's. A race ready to die thus was never yet retained in bondage, and never can be. Even the Wood Copperheads, who will not fight themselves and try to keep others out of the Union ranks, will not dare to mob negro regiments if this is their style of fighting.

Thus passes one regiment of blacks to death and everlasting fame; but a hundred more are this day mustering to replace it. These will be in the field by September, and twice as many forming behind them. Forward!

HEALTHY PROGRESS.

Baltimore City gave Fremont some 200 out of 27,000 votes in 1856, and Lincoln 1,083 out of 30,145 in 1860. At the last Maryland Election for Congress, 1861, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who had represented the City District with distinguished ability for the six preceding years, was beaten in that District by Henry May, who pretended to be also a Unionist, but who has ever since acted as if in thorough sympathy with the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Mr. Davis owed his defeat to the general knowledge that he was hostile to the root as well as the trunk of the Rebellion, and believed that Slavery must suffer the fate it had decreed for the Union. The vote of the District stood—May 8,424, Davis 6,214; and this was the only District wherein the regular Union candidate was not successful.

Now, a spirited contest for the Union nomination has just resulted in favor of Mr. Davis, though his highly respectable competitor, the Hon. Thomas Swann, (late Mayor,) proclaimed himself also in favor of Emancipation. But Mr. Davis was the elder if not the better champion of the Emancipation policy, and was certain to give the Administration the fullest support in pressing the extinction of Slavery in the Border States as a measure vitally important to their own peace and security as well as to the re-establishment of the Union. Mr. Davis is among those who have led, Mayor Swann one of those who have followed and obeyed, the inevitable advance of opinion in Maryland on the Slavery question under the sad but salutary lessons of the War for the Union; and the People prefer in this crisis the leader to the follower. They therein evince decided sagacity. Mayor Swann has still a chance of success by bolting the ordeal he has invoked, and running as May did, so as to win the vote of every Copperhead and of his personal adherents among the Unionists, who doubtless include all those who submit to Emancipation as a deplorable necessity; yet we doubt that even this combination could prevent Mr. Davis's return.

The Unionists will probably lose just one District in Maryland—the 11th, last represented by Mr. Calvert. They will lose it because it is a Pro-Slavery District, a majority of whose electors are just as nearly Rebels as they dare be. Many of them are to-day in the Rebel armies; more are engaged in smuggling arms, equipments, medicines, clothing, &c., into Dixie; and Mr. Calvert was elected in June, '61, by 4,467 votes to 4,305 for his Rebel-sympathizing competitor, Harris; while at the State Election, four months later, Howard, "Peace," had 5,388 votes for Governor to 4,378 for Bradford, "Union." That District would prefer to be represented at Richmond rather than Washington, and we shall be glad to hear that the Copperhead it will doubtless choose turns his face toward the seat of Government to which his heart is attracted.

GOV. GAMBLE, of Missouri, is the well known commander of the Union rear-guard in that State. He is a Bell-Everett Wing of the most conservative stripe, and was placed in the chair of State expressly to stop the rising tide of "Radicalism." He has been more influential, we believe, than any other man in procuring the appointment of Gen. Schofield to the command of the Western Department. Yet this same Gov. Gamble, in his response to the New-York delegates to the Ship Canal

Convention on Saturday, plainly indicated his conviction that Missouri is to be saved to the Union by ridding her of Slavery, there being no other way. Of course, this means that Slavery is to be sent adrift now, while the danger is imminent; not some years hence, when the danger will have passed or the ruin be complete. Thus another Balaam remains to bless the cause he was sent to curse.

If the Rebellion is crushed, Slavery is bound to die. Though not particularly lovely in their lives, in their deaths they cannot be divided. Neither the Abolitionists, nor President Lincoln, nor any one else especially, can monopolize the credit of this most desirable consummation. Let us then move straight on to save the Republic by the most direct and effectual means, and Slavery, Haman-like, will die the death it had decreed for the Union.

THE CALL FOR A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

We learn by our last European advices that France has not only invited all the second and third-class powers to join in the remonstrances in behalf of a definite settlement of the Polish cause, but that the same invitation has been extended to Turkey and Persia. If true, this is a significant fact. Both Turkey and Persia are hereditary foes of Russia, with which power they have waged numerous wars, to which they have been forced more than once to cede valuable portions of their territory, and which they suspect, rightly or wrongly, of further intentions of conquest. Once introduced into the councils of European politics, their influence must be adverse to Russia. Whenever Louis Napoleon might see fit to make a hostile demonstration against Russia, he would be able to count upon the support of the two Mussulman dynasties.

European Congresses for settling international feuds are evidently destined to play an important role in the future history of Europe. The amount of business which claims adjudication is immense, and the time when it must be attended to, and when further delay will be impossible, draws nearer and nearer. Of course, the five acknowledged Great Powers will alone, on all great questions, cast a decisive vote. But the combined support of Powers like Italy, Spain, and Sweden, of Turkey and Persia if they should be admitted, and of Poland if its independence should be restored, would greatly strengthen the influence of any one of the Great Powers in whose behalf that support should be given.

Louis Napoleon has not lost sight of this important point. It is well known that to a great degree he controls already the policy of Italy, and it is only necessary to hold out a hope that the Roman question will be soon settled to the satisfaction of the Italian Government and the national party, or to give some vague promise of a reunion of Venice with Italy, to induce the Italian Government to place itself wholly at his disposal, were it even for the subjugation of a country against which it has no complaint, as Mexico for instance. Napoleon's influence in Europe will be largely increased if unconditionally both Turkey and Persia shall be added to the number of satellites he controls already.

The Polish question is now, and will probably remain for some time, the most intricate of all international questions which will come up at the European Congresses. But before the first of these meets, another question, which has recently assumed again a warlike aspect, may equally claim its attention. We refer to the interminable Sleswig-Holstein difficulty, which we learn by the last advices from Europe has recently led to some warlike demonstrations of the German powers against Denmark.

This question has for foreign nations nothing of that interest which attaches to the Polish question. On the contrary, looking at the matter at issue from the stand-point of a distant observer, it appears of hardly sufficient importance to justify a war. The subject of the controversy we can state briefly: The King of Denmark is at the same time Duke of Sleswig and Duke of Holstein, just as the King of Sweden is also King of Norway—as the Emperor of Austria, before he overthrew the Hungarian Constitution, was King of Hungary—and as the Kings of England were for a long time Electors of Hanover. The several countries which thus happened to be placed under one sovereign were entirely independent of each other, each generally having its own laws, and, especially, a different law of succession. The people of Holstein, as well as the people of Sleswig, claim that they have nothing to do with the laws of Denmark Proper, as they are only subject to the Duke of Holstein and the Duke of Sleswig, but not to the King of Denmark. Holstein is a part of the German Confederacy, and the King of Denmark, so long as he continues to be Duke of Holstein, voluntarily submits to whatever laws the federal Diet at Frankfurt may agree upon. He has no such obligations as Duke of Sleswig, because Sleswig is not a part of Germany. Germany, therefore, it would seem, has no right to interfere in any quarrels that may exist between the people of Sleswig and the King of Denmark; but it is claimed on the other hand that, by ancient arrangement, Sleswig and Holstein were united, and that, in consequence of this arrangement, the people of Holstein have a right to aid Sleswig in the defense of her national rights, whenever they are invaded from any side.

Denmark has for some time endeavored to bring about a closer union between Denmark Proper, Sleswig, and Holstein, just as Austria has, since 1848, attempted to centralize all its crown-lands into one monarchy, with one Representative Assembly. This endeavor has led to conflicts with the people of the two duchies. In Holstein, the people are unanimous in demanding that their relations to the German Confederacy remain superior to those that connect them with the person of the actual King of Denmark. But in Sleswig there is a Danish party which desires incorporation with the Kingdom of Denmark, and a German party, which is opposed to any closer union with Denmark than existed formerly, and which wishes admission into the Confederacy of the German States. At nearly all the provincial elections, the German party has had

a considerable majority. The German party charges the Danish Government with using the most odious and unscrupulous means to repress the use of the German language, and to extend, instead, that of Denmark. Lord Russell, who had sent a secret agent to Sleswig, in order to investigate this question on the spot, declared in the English Parliament that the complaints of the German party of Sleswig were in many respects well grounded. England, therefore, as well as the other great Powers of Europe, has counseled Denmark to be more moderate in its demands, and more just in the adoption of its measures for consolidating the kingdom.

The difficulty in the solution of this question arises from the fact that there is as yet no code of international law, approved by the governments and satisfactory to the peoples, who repudiate all laws that are not based upon the fundamental principles of political and national self-government. The Sleswig-Holstein question has been used by the monarchic Governments of Germany on the one hand, and of Denmark on the other, for selfish objects. According to the principles which the European democracy, or, as the Russian Government now calls it, the Cosmopolitan Revolution, tries to establish, it would admit of an easy solution, by uniting the Danish districts of Sleswig with Denmark, and the German districts, together with Holstein, exclusively with Germany. Such a solution recommends itself so obviously to common sense, that the discussion of all questions of this kind cannot fail in the end to promote the advance of democratic principles, as being the only safeguard against those constant international troubles which the selfish policy of the princes is so eager to foment.

ONE IDEA.

Fabblers, to escape ridicule, should exhibit a little variety. An eternal cuckoo-ery, in public discussions argues only a bottomless bigotry, and an incapacity accurately to estimate human vicissitudes. Fichte, the great German metaphysician, was wont to begin his lectures by saying: "Gentlemen, thank the wall!" After a short pause, he would add: "Now, gentlemen, think him who thought the wall!" So these Pro-Slavery people are philosophers without knowing it, for they cherish One Idea of One Idea—they have but a Single Notion that others have only a Single Notion, and philosophically, not to say logically, they are in just the predicament which it is the narrow business of their limited reasoning to contend. The Anti-Slavery advocate, like every other pleader for a radical change in the constitution of society, has undoubtedly a single central principle which he never forgets; but there is no great work which has in it such an infinite variety as his. He must be armed at all points against all comers. Now it is his task to unhorse some doughty Doctor of Divinity mounted upon his One Idea of the curse of Canaan—now he is met by the Philologist who for the sake of his definition of a single Greek word, would consign a race, numbered by millions, to an interminable bondage—now he must break a lance with the Osteologist who finds the gospel of oppression revealed in facial angles and shin-bones—now he must encounter some Political Economist who demonstrates wrong to be right by the sum total of the cotton crop—now he must grapple with the Historian who cannot for the life of him see why that which existed in Attica and Palestine should not exist in North America—now he disturbs the reveries of the Quaker who drowsily or petulantly complains of the noise, and will not be wakened by the thunder-shock which must soon effectually dissipate his lazy dreams! To charge a man who successfully encounters all these champions of moldy despotism, with lacking largeness of conception and breadth of action, is the sum of absurdity. These engineers are hoisted by their own petard. They are of many varieties, but they all think the same half-thought and mumble the same dull jargon.

As it is so very creditable for the Anti-Slavery speaker, writer or soldier to have but One Idea, we beg permission to ask how many Ideas have been vouchsafed to the Slaveholding Rebel? He should have an opulent assortment, since his friends cast such foul scorn upon the intellectual poverty of his antagonists—and yet it is he, of all others, who thinks of the Black, dreams of the Black, writes of the Black, talks of the Black, and never for an instant has the One Idea of the Black out of his mind. Now, indeed, can it be otherwise? In his political scheme, all other considerations must give place to that of the perpetuation of Slavery, which he has made the chief cornerstone of his fire-new republic, or democracy, or kingdom, or empire, or confederacy, or whatever he may call it. Without considering at all his morality, we will do him the justice to say, that having One Idea, he adheres to it with an enthusiastic desperation, and is not in the least afraid of being denounced as a fanatic. Be he wrong or right, sane or mad, a martyr or a felon, he clings to his dogma and defies the world to dislodge him.

Col. French, who is just from New-Orleans, where he held a considerable official position, in speaking in Faneuil Hall the other day, said:

"I am glad, Sir, to come from the Confederacy to New-England, to come from the midst of the rebel host to the loyal masses, and when I say I have seen the men here in Faneuil Hall, whose loyalty does not hinge upon any one idea, I appreciate, and I mean to say, I prize, not a loyalty that, in a single turn of events, might slide from its pedestal, but a loyalty that is broad enough to stand upon the Constitution."

—One Idea, again! but here it is the same Idea, limiting the loyalty of many Slaveholders, who are ready, if their prejudices are not tenderly respected, for "the grossest disloyalty." And yet, with this One Idea saturating far more than a moiety of the public sentiment of the South, and paying the exortions of too many men who vibrate between a fancied interest and an explicit duty, we are told that it is just upon this point that our own Loyalists must not touch, under pain of being denounced as Men of One Idea! In the name of common-sense, how are these mistaken persons to be met, except by pointing out to them their mistakes? Where is there a gilt-tongued attorney who could talk for fifteen minutes about this Rebellion, without alluding to Slavery? Idlers have amused themselves by

writing English verses without a syllable, but of what value was the result of this childish and Chinese ingenuity? Fernando Wood might make a speech without mentioning Slavery, but he is no more likely to do it than Mr. Garrison himself. If we were fighting the Insurgents upon the question of the Tariff, do you think there would be nothing said about the Tariff? What was the Reformation but a moiety of talking and fighting about the supremacy of the Pope? What was the English Revolution but the same martial and verbal contest about the supremacy of the King? What was the American Revolution but a protest against the One Idea of Taxation without Representation? What was the French Revolution but a struggle, all too inconclusive, for the One Idea of Human Equality? The minor events of History are sufficiently complicated, but every intelligent reader soon discovers that our race has always been instinctively economical of its strength, resources, and opportunities, and has been content to grapple with one great problem at a time. We need not fear the sneers of future generations, if we prove ourselves equal to the thorough reception and vindication of One Idea.

THE FIRST ENGLISH MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE SOUTH.

Although the upper class of English society, together with a majority of the Parliament and a majority of the political press, have been from the beginning of the war anything but friendly to our cause, yet thus far no great popular demonstration in favor of the South and taken place. Hundreds of meetings, especially of working men, have been held, to express the warmest sympathy with the emancipation policy of the Federal Government, and the North. Every large city of England has had its meeting of this kind, and some of them, according to the unanimous testimony of the English press, have been among the largest gatherings that England has seen for many years. The sympathizers with the rebellion, however numerous they may be, seemed to lack the necessary enthusiasm to get up any respectable meeting.

At length we hear of the first great meeting in favor of recognizing the Rebel confederacy. It was held at Sheffield, attended, according to the estimate of *The London Times*, by about 10,000 persons, and was addressed by Mr. Roebuck, Member of Parliament for Sheffield, and well known as the most violent champion of the Rebel cause in the House of Commons. Although the Anti-Slavery party was strongly represented, and frequently interrupted Mr. Roebuck, a majority of the meeting indorsed his views and passed resolutions in favor of a speedy recognition of the independence of the South.

There were no new arguments in the speech of Mr. Roebuck. The stale remark that President Lincoln is not a good Anti-Slavery man, because he declared freedom for the slaves in the seceded States only, can leave but little doubt as to the want of honesty of the speaker. It has been so often explained in the English meetings that the President has not the power over Slavery in the non-seceded States that the war gives him in those in rebellion, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Roebuck is in ignorance upon the subject.

Another proof of the dishonesty of the speaker is his persistence in charging the North with the Pro-Slavery sentiments of the Democratic party. He uses against the North as far as it is in favor of prosecuting the war for a restoration of the Union, the arguments that are resorted to by the peace party among us; and yet he does not hesitate to charge the war party with the sentiments which belong exclusively to the Pro-Slavery Democracy and especially to the Copperheads. Can this be ignorance?

As to the rest, it is noteworthy, that Roebuck, like all the English champions of the Rebels, finds it necessary to assert that he hates Slavery. He only denies that the outbreak of the Rebellion will be of any avail to the slave. Nothing could prove more conclusively the unanimity of English, and we may say of European sentiments on this point. The more, in the progress of the war, we can do for ameliorating the condition of the negroes, and for securing their freedom, the more we shall wrest the weapons from the hands of the champions of the Rebels, and the larger will be the number of Englishmen and Europeans whom we add to the number of our friends and supporters.

Many of the working people who were present at the Sheffield meeting showed in a marked way their dissent from Roebuck's views. They not only interrupted him frequently, but they assured him that an execution of his policy would lead to a civil war in England. The English mechanics are almost universally persuaded that the war between the North and South is also a war between free labor and slave labor, and in such a question they have the deepest interest.

A CARD FROM HAYWOOD.

To the Editor of *The N. Y. Tribune*.
SIR: It is not true, as stated, that while in Washington last week I denied to the President that my late speeches in New-York had been correctly reported. On the contrary, I repeated in my interview with him the substance of them as delivered before. Nor is it true that at Baltimore I was insulted by opprobrious language by New-York soldiers, or by any other soldiers, so far as I know and believe.
New-York soldiers are gentlemen, not blackguards. I make this statement in justice to the reporters of this City, who dignified my speeches referred to with wonderful accuracy, and to the soldiers of New-York, who have always treated me with respectful courtesy.
JAMES HAYWOOD.
June 3, 1863.

FERNANDO WOOD.
[We understand that the demonstration unfriendly to Mr. Wood by Union soldiers was made at Camden, not at Baltimore; but we shall be happy to believe that it was not made at all. And Mr. Wood, we are confident, will agree with us that if New-York soldiers, whom he stigmatizes as fighting in an unjust cause, and as being constantly beaten, treat him with respectful courtesy, it is the utmost that he has a right to expect.—Ed.]

A MISTAKE.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE says that Vallandigham was born and reared in a Slave State. This is a mistake. He was born and reared in Ohio.
—Then we are heartily sorry for Ohio and sorry for Val. Being born in a Slave State